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common sense. A distinguished and productive student and teacher, whose influence was profound upon forty classes of students, he was also a lawyer whose counsel was sought by clients of all sorts, and was desired and found acceptable by the courts. He was not merely a learned lawyer; he was besides a graceful as well as forceful writer, a classical scholar of no mean attainments, a man of ready wit, and an administrator of large affairs. To his friends and associates he was, in Dean Thayer's noble phrase, "a rock of trust."

In him the Academy has lost a useful and faithful Fellow and a wise counsellor.

J. H. BEALE.

HENRY WILLIAMSON HAYNES (1831-1912)

Fellow in Class III, Section 2, 1880, Librarian, 1886-1899.

Henry Williamson Haynes was born in Bangor, Maine, September 20, 1831, the only son of Nathaniel and Caroline Jemima (Williamson) Haynes. He attended the Boston Latin School and was graduated from Harvard College with the class of 1851. He taught for one or two years, then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Boston on September 28, 1856. In 1867 he was made Professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Vermont, and in 1869 Librarian of the same institution, positions which he held until 1873. From that year until his death on February 18, 1912, he made his home in Boston, though he several times spent many months in travel abroad. He was elected to membership in the Academy October 13, 1880. On May 25, 1886, he was chosen Librarian, an office which he held until 1899.

The most striking characteristic of Professor Haynes was the breadth of his intellectual interests. Always a lover of literature, especially of the literatures of Greece and Rome, he early interested himself in natural history, in archaeology, and in anthropology, and was one of the first Americans to devote himself to the study of pre-historic monuments. The papers and notes which he contributed to many different journals cover an unusually wide field, ranging all the way from comments on Latin mottoes and literary and historical notes of many kinds to discussions of palaeolithic implements and

aboriginal fire-making. He was an indefatigable collector and brought together a valuable library and an important collection of archaeological material, which he bequeathed to Harvard University, the Museum of Fine Arts, and the Boston Society of Natural History.

A comparatively full account of his life, with a list of his published writings, was printed in the *American Anthropologist*, Vol. XV, 1913, pp. 336-346.

G. H. CHASE.

GEORGE WILLIAM HILL (1838-1914)

Fellow in Class I, Section 1, 1865.

Hill's work on the lunar theory justly entitles him to a permanent and important place in the history of celestial mechanics. In his two papers, "Researches in the Lunar Theory," and "The Motion of the Perigee of the Moon," he made contributions which have already created a fundamental change in the methods of viewing the problem of three bodies. In the first of these papers he outlined a plan for dealing with the lunar theory as a practical problem and worked out the first approximation. In the second paper the chief difficulty of the second approximation is solved in a manner which shows Hill's high capacity for algebraic analysis. This method, though based on one by Euler, was given a form which was capable of development into a complete theory. But to most students of the subject of celestial mechanics his initiation of the idea of the periodic orbit in the former of these papers is his greatest achievement. The great work of Poincaré which has pointed out new regions of research is based mainly on this idea, and many others have followed in his footsteps. Another feature of the memoir is the stress laid on the zero velocity curve from which we may hope in the future to have some more exact ideas as to the stability of planetary and satellite systems.

Ten years of his life were spent in constructing theories of the motions of Jupiter and Saturn, and in forming tables for the prediction of the positions of those bodies. This work, although laborious and carried out with great care and accuracy, contains little that is new. Hansen's method is used with almost no change. In spite of the success which attended his labors one cannot help a feeling of regret